

20000525.ba v02_n901.bam.20000525

>From ???@??? Thu May 25 18:01:33 2000 -0500
Message-Id: <200005252259.e4PMxsh20763@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 17:59:23 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2901

BOATANCHORS Digest 2901

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) WWII key with provanance
by Neal McEwen <nmcewen@metronet.com>
- 2) Telegraph Lines
by "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
- 3) Re: Telegraph Lines
by "Bob Duckworth" <wb4mnf@atl.org>
- 4) WWII Japanese Key with Provenance
by "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
- 5) Re: Telegraph Lines
by "Benjamin D. Hall" <kd5byb@WT.NET>
- 6) Re: WWII Japanese Key with Provenance
by Neal McEwen <nmcewen@metronet.com>
- 7) Re: See The SS Rider Victory Radio Room
by "ken brookner" <kenb@brookner.com>
- 8) 51S-1 AGC and bias question
by JPevner@aol.com
- 9) Re: WWII key with provanance
by "Hue Miller" <kargokult@proaxis.com>
- 10) Re: 51S-1 AGC and bias question
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- 11) PRT-4 xtal WTB
by jay_coward@agilent.com
- 12) ADMINISTRIVIA: A Few Does and Donts
by listown@jackatak.theporch.com (Mail List Owner)
- 13) Command dial wanted
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
- 14) BC610 bits wanted
by BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
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by JOHN.SEHRING@ecunet.org
- 16) CONDENSER CHECKER
by JOHN.SEHRING@ecunet.org
- 17) Speaking of capacitor checkers....
by James.Reid@merisel.com
- 18) Re: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION

by Gary Schafer <gschafer@mediaone.net>
19) Re: BC610 bits wanted
by "Spencer Petri" <wa5jci@flash.net>
20) Oldies but goodies
by Allan Stephens <modsteph@ACS.EKU.EDU>
21) Re: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
22) RE: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
by "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>

Message-ID: <392C669D.4834684C@metronet.com>
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 18:32:45 -0500
From: Neal McEwen <nmcewen@metronet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WWII key with provenance
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Friends,

Take a look at this key --

<http://www.metronet.com/~nmcewen/megastage/Japanese-WWII-key-captured.jpg>

"This Japanese key was kicked out of a fire on Attu Island April 15, 1943 by W5HFU. The Japanese were destroying the radio station as the Americans advanced on the Aleutian Islands.

This radio station was about Ten K.W. Our Air Force had bombed this radio station and several bodies were there with headphones still around their necks, and they had apparently been killed by the detonation of the bombs as no visible wounds were present."

Ivan Miller

--

73 de K5RW, Neal McEwen, at "The Telegraph Office", nmcewen@metronet.com
A WWW Page for Telegraph Key Collectors and Historians
http://www.metronet.com/~nmcewen/tel_off.html

Message-ID: <002f01bfc5d8\$72d913a0\$521c29d8@tneltcds>
From: "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Telegraph Lines
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 19:32:34 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

"Everyone knows *why* landline telegraph circuits in the US were "closed circuit," with current flowing and the sounder magnets energized when idle, right?"

Good question! I've often wondered, and my theory is because when the line goes down, you immediately know it. European telegraph circuits were usually "open circuit," and were presumably shorter and probably better protected. A better reason is because the batteries used were often "Gravity Cells," a variation of the Daniell Cell. It is a two fluid type with copper sulphate in the bottom and dilute sulphuric acid on top. The copper electrode is in the bottom of the cell, connected by a rubber insulated wire. (positive terminal) The zinc electrode, commonly cast as a Crow's Foot, is suspended from the lip of the jar and is immersed in the zinc sulphate solution. (negative terminal) The cell must not be allowed to stand on open-circuit because of rapid diffusion of the liquids when no current passes.

Reference: "Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers," Frank F. Fowle, Frank H. Bernhard, Robert A. Clark, Jr. McGraw Hill Book Co. 1933

Richard Brunner, AA1P, rbrunner@gis.net

Message-Id: <200005250012.UAA29533@hat-trick.atl.org>

From: "Bob Duckworth" <wb4mnf@atl.org>

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: Re: Telegraph Lines

Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 20:11:56 +0100

Wouldn't the application determine the battery rather than the other way around?

Hundreds of miles of wire with branches here and there and coils in series takes

a lot of Coulombs to fill up. Hence, break signalling rather than make signaling.

Saves on key contacts for sure!

Why do it this way? A party line costs less to install.

With a party line all the offices don't have to be manned all the time.

It's easy to find a line break between two offices.

An office can tell at a glance if the line is up without pinging everyone on the line.

-bob

Message-ID: <008401bfc5de\$2494b400\$521c29d8@tneltcds>
From: "Richard Brunner" <rbrunner@gis.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WWII Japanese Key with Provenance
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 20:13:15 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

"kicked out of a fire on Attu Island..."

This key has a strong family resemblance to the Chinese PLA key, type D117/K4, sold by Milestone Technologies Inc. at <http://www.mtechnologies.com/hk.htm#bk100> I have also seen a WWII German key of the same design, also with wiping contacts the same as this one.

Richard Brunner, AA1P, rbrunner@gis.net

Message-Id: <3.0.32.20000524201208.007ccba0@mail.wt.net>
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 20:12:11 -0500
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: "Benjamin D. Hall" <kd5byb@WT.NET>
Subject: Re: Telegraph Lines
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

>Why do it this way? A party line costs less to install.

>With a party line all the offices don't have to be manned all the time.

True, but it sure stinks when you need to use the phone and someone else is already on it... When I was in Russia last year, I remember being in the RSC/Energia (the dudes that make the Russian rockets) KIS facility when our HP power supply blew a fuse. (power surge killed it) We needed to call the states ASAP to get a new one immediately, and the stupid party line (which is all they have) was always busy...

ObEd BA content - they gave us access to a room there in which to store all of our junk, which was filled with their junk. One day, being the ever so curious bugger, I started looking at all the test equipment stored in there. I saw what must be a frequency counter, and it used NIXIES!!! Plus it was dated 1987 and stamped with the state industries CCCP stamp. Oh how I wanted to liberate that counter... ;) 1987 and still using NIXIES. Those crafty Soviets - once they figure out how to do something well, they

never stop... (like the Soyuz, the Mosin-Nagant rifle, etc...)

73,
ben

Benjamin D. Hall, KD5BYB, Engine and radio collector / operator.
Located in Houston, Texas, USA.
e-mail: kd5byb@WT.net, web: <http://web.wt.net/~kd5byb/>
"An ye harm none, do what thou wilt."

Message-ID: <392C88D7.D51187AE@metronet.com>
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 20:58:47 -0500
From: Neal McEwen <nmcewen@metronet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: WWII Japanese Key with Provenance
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Richard Brunner wrote:

> I have also seen a WWII German
> key of the same design, also with wiping contacts the same as this one.

The design is German. I've seen it in German texts as early as 1899.
Most of the Japanese keys of this era are knock-offs of British or
German designs.

--

73 de K5RW, Neal McEwen, at "The Telegraph Office", nmcewen@metronet.com
A WWW Page for Telegraph Key Collectors and Historians
http://www.metronet.com/~nmcewen/tel_off.html

Message-ID: <021701bfc5eb\$e659e260\$1014a8c0@winqat>
From: "ken brookner" <kenb@brookner.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: See The SS Rider Victory Radio Room
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 18:52:36 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Dick, this is amazing! Thanks for the 360 degree look. I'd like to see

more of this type of thing.

kenb, n5lpi

----- Original Message -----

From: "Dick Dillman" <ddillman@igc.org>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2000 10:20 PM
Subject: See The SS Rider Victory Radio Room

snip

>
> Long time readers of these pages may remember my various messages giving
reality* via the Web. Click on:
>
> <http://www.nps.gov/safr/radiorm.html>

snip

>
> Vy 73,
>
> Dick/"RD"

From: JPevner@aol.com
Message-ID: <71.365fd89.265de618@aol.com>
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 22:12:40 EDT
Subject: 51S-1 AGC and bias question
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

List Folk;

I am working on a 51S-1 which seems to have a problem with it's sensitivity. I've started with volatge and resistance checks around the 6DC6 (V1). My unit is from approx late '63 (by date code) and the manual copy is from '65(6th ed.). The measurements I've made don't match the expected values. I'm seeing around -.5V on the grid and 150V on the screen (rel to GND). The manual calls for 1.2 V on the grid and 75V on pin 6. Strangely, the manual does not have a minus sign before the 1.2V. The cathode is at Gnd, can they possibly mean +1.2V???

Also, my rig does not seem to have the 47K resistor (R151) in series

with pin 6. There are no signs of hacking. Does anyone have an earlier manual which does not show this resistor, and if so, what are the expected voltages around V1??

Any info appreciated. This rig is in nice shape, and I would assume that it should be quite sensitive(everywhere except MF).

regards,

N1LIS (Jon)

Message-ID: <000c01bfc601\$7a8581a0\$4ec66ac6@oemcomputer>
From: "Hue Miller" <kargokult@proaxis.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: WWII key with provenance
Date: Wed, 24 May 2000 21:27:02 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

| "This Japanese key was kicked out of a fire on
| Attu Island April 15, 1943 by W5HFU. The Japanese
| were destroying the radio station as the Americans
| advanced on the Aleutian Islands.
| This radio station was about Ten K.W

--I would be real surprised if the power was actually above
a fraction of the above cited "Ten kw". This seems to me
not to jibe with what i have read and seen (photos) of
Japanese installations, even at major bases.
Hue Miller

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 03:01:46 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: 51S-1 AGC and bias question
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0FV4008T14LEAG@mta6.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hello Jon;

>Strangely, the manual does not have a minus sign before the 1.2V.

The cathode is > at Gnd, can they possibly mean +1.2V???

No way! You would never want to run grid current on a receiver RF amp. The grid current would create a low impedance across the grid circuit tank and reduce sensitivity and selectivity as well as increase noise.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

From: jay_coward@agilent.com
Message-ID: <D53173D574D6D211945500A0C9E95BEB021ECFBA@xsj02.sj.hp.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: PRT-4 xtal WTB
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 11:34:45 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"

Hi folks,

I would like to purchase a crystal for the PRT-4 to put it on 51 MHz. Also desire a PRR-9 receiver for experimenting with. It need not have the antenna or horn speaker and I desire the model without the squelch. It also needs to be on 51 MHz. The idea is to experiment (notice I didn't say modify!) with the rx to see how well it can be used with a DF loop for tx hunting and to see if the sensitivity can be improved.

BTW Fair Radio did not have 51 MHz xtals for the PRT-4 and no "parts" sets of the PRR-9. The PRR-9's they have are a bit pricey for "experimenting".

Thanks for any help or advice,
Jay

Message-Id: <200005251615.e4PGF0Z02031@jackatak.theporch.com>
From: listown@jackatak.theporch.com (Mail List Owner)
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: ADMINISTRIVIA: A Few Does and Donts
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 11:15:00 CDT

Gang-

Here are the real basics of how to keep me happy, the list noise-free, and everyone able to enjoy BoatAnchors... Simple, easy, workable...

Do not send spam e-mail messages to the list.

Do not send attachments (attached files) of *ANY* sort to the list. This includes URL shortcuts, v-cards, GEDCOM files, zipped files, and *ANY* other type of attachment.

Do not EVER forward virus warnings (which are 99%hoaxes) or send chain letters to the list.

Do not use HTML or RTF (rich text format) in messages sent to the list.

DO keep e-mail messages to the list on topic and appropriate.

Do not post commercial messages.

Please refrain from posting "Ebay" type auction notices. Refrain from "seen on EBAY" posts...

DO be polite.

Do not flame other members of the list.

DO be considerate of the list members and list resources.

DO have fun!

--

73

Jack, W4KH/Mobile - - - Mailing List Archiver/Owner - - -
listown@jackatak.theporch.com - "Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose"
"Il n'y a que les idiots qui ne changent jamais d'idee"
Thu May 25 11:15:00 CDT 2000

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 13:07:34 -0400
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: Command dial wanted
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <200005251307_MC2-A668-BBDD@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

I am looking for a good 3-4Mhz dial for a command tx. =

Does anyone have a spare they care to sell ?

cheers, Ben G4BXD.

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 13:07:35 -0400
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
Subject: BC610 bits wanted
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <200005251307_MC2-A668-BBDF@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Shock Mounts for BC-610 wanted =

Anyone have such spare or for sale ?

Ben G4BXD.

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 13:32:14 -0400 (EDT)
Message-Id: <200005251732.e4PHWEQ25311@ecunet.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
From: JOHN.SEHRING@ecunet.org

Just moved into new digs.

Looked at the electrical service (naturally!) right away. Wanted to ck out availability of 240 V for shack.

It's a bit odd. The dryer 240 V & electric stove 240 V service come from the main panel, which has pair of 100 amp fuses in it on a removable block, to their own small boxes--w/own fuses & shutoff switch. That seems basically ok.

But, the hot water heater, which also has its own small box, is *NOT* fed from main panel. IOW, if main panel is shut off (by pulling the main fuse block), the hot water's box is still hot! Is that normal? The hwh box seems to be fed directly from hot wires coming into the house. Is that ok?

Also, hwh has single 5500 watt element in it. Its box has 30 A fuses. But...wiring to hwh is only 14 gauge!! 5500 watts @240 V = 23 A, more than 12# can safely handle, i.e. 20 A intermittent or $0.8 \times 20 \text{ A} = 16 \text{ A}$ continuous, according to the NEC. Plus, this wire could burn before the fuse blows. Even more weird, the wiring inside of the hwh is only 14 gauge! What's going on here?

The wiring outside the boxes is a rat's nest, can hardly tell what goes

where, oh well. I've opened a can of worms here, haven't I!

I also always ck tightness of all wire connections in boxes. I always find at least a few loose, some quite so & tighten 'em. Also ck for right capacity of fuses/circuit breakers, have found many a 20 A device "protecting" a 14 gauge/15 A circuit. Or slow blow fuses where they are not needed.

-John Sehring (Thu, May 25, 2000, Ipswich SD) UCC WB0EQ

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 13:32:09 -0400 (EDT)
Message-Id: <200005251732.e4PHW9Z16358@ecunet.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: CONDENSER CHECKER
From: JOHN.SEHRING@ecunet.org

I found this in the manual for a Sprague model T0-5 'Tel-Ohmike' capacitor analyzer (circa 1958).

This is for evaluating capacitance tolerance:

"2.3.1 DC Dry Electrolytics.

In general, capacitors less than 75% of their nominal value should be replaced. In bypass capacitors there is, from the application standpoint, usually no upper limit on the capacitance above nominal. This is also true of most filter capacitors except for the 'resevior' or input capacitors in power amplifiers. Here the upper capacitance limit depends on the permissible current thru the rectifier tube or dry disc rectifier [e.g. selenium rectifier].

New dry eletrolytics for [consumer] TV-radio applications usually meet the following limits:

Rated Voltage	% Capacitance Tolerance
-----	-----
3-50	-10, +250
51-350	-10, +100
351-600	-10, +50 "

This is for leakage testing of electrolytics:

"4.3 It will be noted that the voltage reading will tend to increase after a short time as the leakage current begins to decrease to a stable value. The [applied] voltage control should be retarded accordingly to prevent more than rated voltage from being applied to the capacitor. The

measurement of leakage current should be made only after a stable value [of leakage current] is reached.

Capacitors which have been out of use for periods of a year or more make take as long as 30 minutes to reach a stable value of leakage current. Such capacitors usually have a high current initially and the [applied] voltage control should be retarded so that the leakage current is less than 10 ma. in order to prevent overheating of the capacitor internally. The voltage should be adjusted upwards until rated voltage is reached as the leakage current decreases. When rated voltage is finally reached, proceed as detailed above. If there is appreciable fluctuation in the leakage current indication, the capacitor is probably intermittent and should be discarded.

4.4 Test Limits - New radio-TV type electrolytics should have a maximum leakage current as shown in following table:

.... [long table here in text, use formula below instead]

Maximum leakage currents ... may be derived from the following formula:

$$I = kC + 0.5$$

where I is the leakage current in mA, C is capacitance in uF, and k is a constant as follows:

WVDC	k
3 to 100	.01
101 to 250	.02
251 to 350	.025
351 to 500	.04

Readings should be taken 5 minutes after capacitors are placed on rated DC Working Voltage. These limits may be used as a guide in judging whether capacitors should be replaced, making due allowance for the usual increase in leakage with age and with any high ambient temperature at which measurements are made. Capacitors with a leakage current of more than 15 mA should almost always be discarded."

On power factor (assuming you can measure it):

"2.4 Power Factor

2.4.1 DC Dry Electrolytics - The 60 cycle power factor of new capacitors will usually fall below the maximum value give below. Capacitors rated at 150 volts or higher should usually be replaced if the measured value is twice that given. Low voltage sections of multi-section capacitors will

generally have power factors higher than that listed, sometimes by 50%.

WVDC	Max. New P-F
475-300	15
250	18
150	20
50	25
25	30
15	50
12	55
6	60

Interesting & comes from one of the largest capacitor manufacturers.

-John Sehring (Tue, May 23, 2000, Ipswich SD) UCC WB0EQ

Mime-Version: 1.0
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 10:57:20 -0700
Message-ID: <0093D970.C22034@merisel.com>
From: James.Reid@merisel.com
Subject: Speaking of capacitor checkers....
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: cc:Mail note part

Greetings all,

I was checking some of the duds I removed from the old TV set the other night on my eye-ball tester. The capacity indication portion seems to work ok. The eye would open pretty close to the value of the capacitor.

But when I tried to test the leakage, the eye opens full. And it does this on any capacitor, new or junk and with the clip leads open or shorted. It would seem something is amiss.

Do I have bad caps in the cap tester?? I have brain fade this morning, so I can't remember the manufacturer, but the model number is a BF-60. Maybe a Cornell-Dublier unit?? Any suggestions would be appreciated.

-Jim

Message-ID: <392D7247.337DF2A2@mediaone.net>
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 14:34:48 -0400
From: Gary Schafer <gschafer@mediaone.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: Re: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi John

Looks like you have a little work to do!

JOHN.SEHRING@ecunet.org wrote:

>
>
> But, the hot water heater, which also has its own small box, is *NOT* fed
> from main panel. IOW, if main panel is shut off (by pulling the main fuse
> block), the hot water's box is still hot! Is that normal? The hwh box
> seems to be fed directly from hot wires coming into the house. Is that ok?

In some areas of the country at one time (don't know if it still is done),
there was a different rate for heating your water and a separate meter was
installed. That may be why the water heater line does not go through the main
panel.

>
> Also, hwh has single 5500 watt element in it. Its box has 30 A fuses.
> But...wiring to hwh is only 14 gauge!! 5500 watts @240 V = 23 A, more than
> 12# can safely handle, i.e. 20 A intermittent or $0.8 \times 20 \text{ A} = 16 \text{ A}$
> continuous, according to the NEC. Plus, this wire could burn before the
> fuse blows. Even more weird, the wiring inside of the hwh is only 14
> gauge! What's going on here?

As far as the wire going to the water heater, in most cases it should be
number 10 wire for 30 amps. The number 14 wire inside the heater is sometimes
done. If you look at the wire charts, # 14 is rated for 15 amps in a bundle
with other wires (I think that is about how it is said) and it is rated higher
than that in the open. Don't remember offhand the exact rating.

>
>
>
>
> I also always ck tightness of all wire connections in boxes. I always find
> at least a few loose, some quite so & tighten 'em.

I had a house several years ago that had aluminum wire for the main feeds. All
of the rest of the wire was copper except the mains. The connection on one of
the mains in the main panel was loose and eventually the wire got hot enough to
burn the insulation on it back a couple of feet into the conduit. Had to pull

and replace both main feeders. If you happen to have aluminum be sure it has treatment on the connections. Penatrox or other conductive grease made for aluminum connections. Then check the connections every year or so. Aluminum has no spring in it like copper. Once it is compressed it does not push back on the connector to maintain a tight fit like copper does.

I also found that about half of the outlets in the house never had the screws tightened on them! The wire was just looped around the screw in the normal fashion but never tightened fully.

Good Luck
Gary K4FMX

>
>
> -John Sehring (Thu, May 25, 2000, Ipswich SD) UCC WB0EQ

Message-ID: <005901bfc685\$2566b020\$9278d7d8@default>
From: "Spencer Petri" <wa5jci@flash.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: BC610 bits wanted
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 15:09:32 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Going mobile Ben?

es 73 de Pete WA5JCI EM21

6 meter VUCC # 361-WAS # 490-WAC CW
2 meter VUCC # 346

----- Original Message -----
From: BEN NOCK <G4BXD@compuserve.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 25, 2000 12:07 PM
Subject: BC610 bits wanted

> Shock Mounts for BC-610 wanted
>
> Anyone have such spare or for sale ?
>
> Ben G4BXD.
>
>

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 15:38:17 -0400
From: Allan Stephens <modsteph@ACS.EKU.EDU>
Subject: Oldies but goodies
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <392D8127.32C88CA3@acs.eku.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Gang:

Last night in the back hills of eastern Kentucky I met a guy who has been collecting for a long, long time. He has an incredible assortment of all kinds of parts for those who are looking for same... but more specifically he wants to sell some equipment:

E.F. Johnson Desk kilowatt: two for \$2000 (pedestal with amplifier; no rest-of-desk). Will split at \$1500 and \$500 - the \$500 one has a bad transformer. (Wish I could afford it)

Heath DX-100 (no cabinet) -- \$100

Heath TX-1 Apache -- \$100

Hammarlund SP-600 rack mount -- \$150

Hallicrafters HT-9 transmitter -- \$100

BC-610 transmitter (two cabinets) + speech amplifier -- \$200

I got a couple things from him. An older gentleman, quite personable, lives in Lily, Kentucky - south of London, off in the hills a ways. He does not want to ship these things (obviously!) but does want to sell them and asked if I would pass the word along. No internet connection.

Doing so. Talk to him:

Roy Cornett (don't remember his call)
606 528-7537

73, A1 N5AIT

Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 15:06:22 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0FV4009V0YZ7RL@mta5.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi John;

Your new "digs" may have some sort of community energy management system in place. All hot water heaters are of a certain specified type and you are not free to muck with it. The cost of operating the water heater is paid from the project and it comes out of your pocket indirectly. Check it out and let us know what the arrangement is and what the penalty is for running your amplifier off of the water heater supply.On to yoos guys!!

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

From: "Jim Berry" <basalop@gte.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: ELECTIC SERVICE QUESTION
Date: Thu, 25 May 2000 15:57:09 -0700
Message-ID: <000401bfc69c\$8e9090e0\$69010f3f@default>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello John,

Interesting dilemma. I did not know about the second meter for the water heater used in some rural areas.

As far as your heater being wired with #14 when it should be wired with #10 is one on me also. I would run out in the garage and open mine up and look, but mine is gas.

All I remember when I rewired an old house I once lived in, was #10 wire was used to the water heater. I do not remember the fuse (breakers) amperage now.

Thing about the local code where I lived, did not allow the center wire to be run to the water heater. It was 240 and that was it.

Think what I would do is call the local inspector. If there is a violation, you can easily correct it. In fact it might even be fun to straighten up the mess. If there is any cost involved, you might get whomever you bought the house from to pay for it. If the house was inspected and approved for a loan, something is not up to code, the inspecting agency is at fault, and has to pay the costs.

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End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2901
